

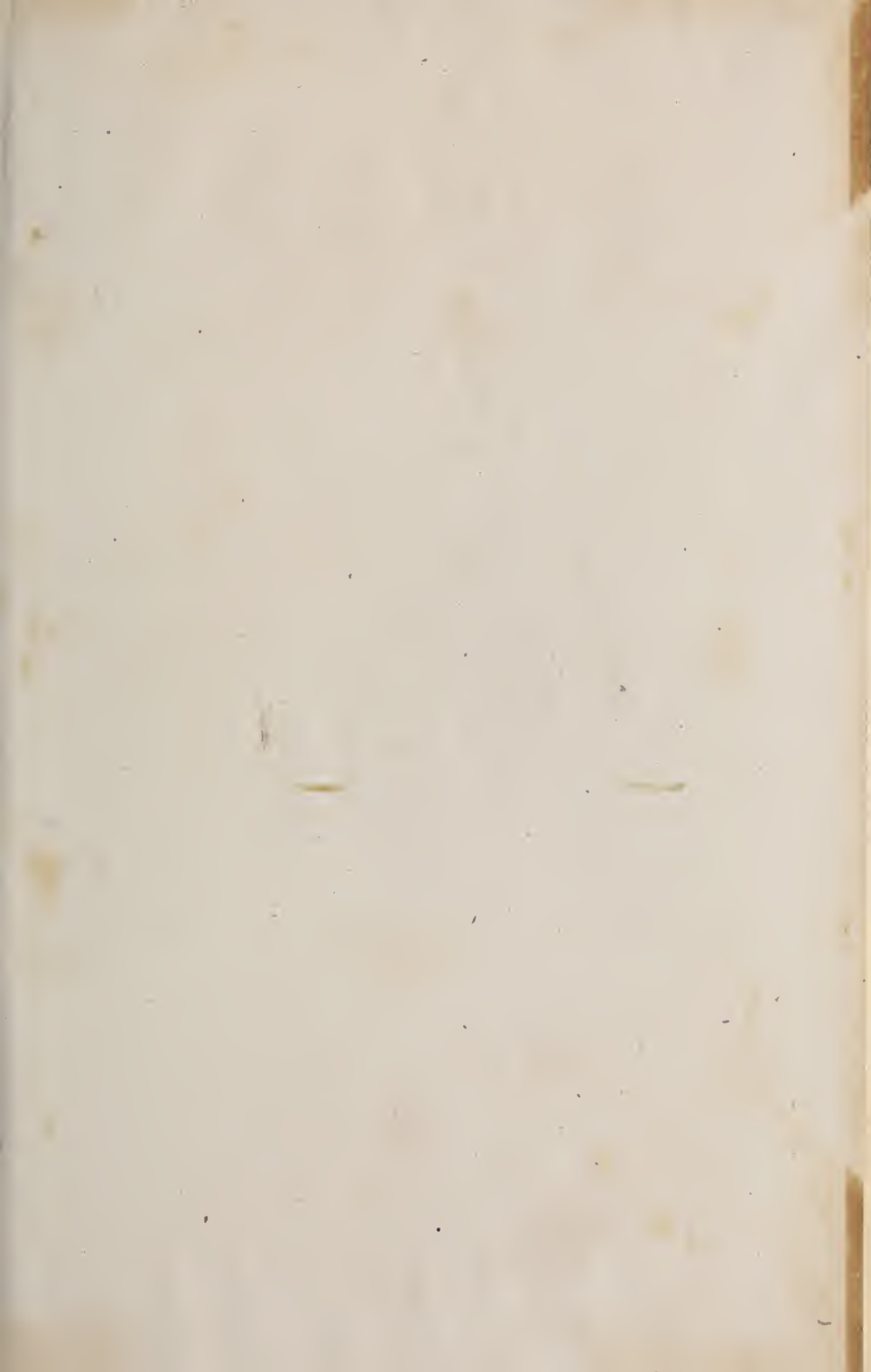
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[No. 6.

(From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.)

ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON:

Delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 27th May, 1861,

By SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON,

Vice President,

(In the absence of the President, LORD ASHBURTON.)

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Mr. ROBERT JAMIESON was an enlightened philanthropist, who had for many years devoted time and wealth in endeavors to civilize the native races of Africa.

In 1839 he built and fitted out, with much care and expense, the *Ethiophe* steamship, appointing to her command the late Captain Beecroft, to whom he gave minute and ably-written instructions for his guidance in exploring and trading voyages. Narratives of her successful voyages were published by Mr. Jamieson, and others are given in the Journals of the Royal Geographical Society.

It will be recollected that it was Beecroft, in the *Ethiophe*, who steamed to the rescue of H. M. S. *Albert*—one of the vessels of the Government Niger Expedition, famous for its misfortunes—and brought her down the river and saved a remnant of her crew from that fearful fever of which their comrades had perished. Against the project of this disastrous expedition Mr. Jamieson had earnestly protested in two published appeals. In 1859, Mr. Jamieson published a tract, entitled "Commerce with Africa," pointing out the benefits that might be obtained by establishing a short inland communication between Cross River and the Niger, to avoid the swamps of the Delta; but his advancing years and failing health precluded further active exertions.

MACGREGOR LAIRD was born in Greenock in 1808. After completing his education at Edinburgh, he entered into partnership with his father, the late Mr. William Laird, in an engineering establishment in Liverpool, which he shortly after relinquished in consequence of the field for enterprise seemingly opened up in Central Africa by the important discovery of the Landers, tracing the course of the river Niger to the sea. He took an active part in forming the Company which, in 1832, despatched from Liverpool an expedition consisting of two steam vessels, under the command of Richard Lander, with whom Mr. Laird was associated in carrying out the enterprise. One of the steamers, the *Alburkah*, was designed and built by Mr. Laird, being the first iron vessel that performed a sea voyage. The result of this expedition is generally known from the interesting and spirited narrative published by him. It was attended with a melancholy loss of life: for, out of the 48 Europeans who started with it, 9 only survived. The steamers reached the confluence of the rivers Niger and Chadda, whence, suffering severely from the effects of the climate, Mr. Laird penetrated as far as Fundah, having been carried on a litter the greater part of the way. He returned to Liverpool in 1834, with his health much impaired by the hardships he had undergone, from which his constitution never fully recovered; and to which may be attributed his untimely death, at the age of fifty-two.

Mr. Laird next turned his attention to Atlantic steam navigation, and formed a company, in 1837, with that object. The *Sirius* was despatched by them in April, 1838, and accomplished the first steam voyage across the Atlantic. She was followed shortly afterwards by the *British Queen* and *President*, built by the same Company, each upwards of 2,000 tons—a decided stride in advance at the time, though we have since seen that tonnage greatly exceeded.

Mr. Laird removed to Birkenhead in 1844, where for several years he took an active part in furtherance of the great works in that place which has since risen, and is still increasing, so rapidly in importance. On his return to London he devoted the last twelve years of his life exclusively to the development of the resources of Africa, more especially towards establishing that trade with the interior which he had perseveringly advocated as the best means of counteracting and finally extinguishing the slave trade. Having obtained a contract from Government, he established the African Steam Ship Company, which maintains a monthly communication with the various ports on the coast as far as Fernando Po. But Mr. Laird did not rest satisfied with the development of the coast trade alone. He acted upon the idea of cutting off the slave trade at its source by introducing into the interior habits of peaceful industry, and ultimately rendering the river Niger the highway of legitimate commerce. With these views he fitted out, in 1854, a trading and exploring expedition at his own expense and risk, but with Government support, which ascended the river Chadda in the steamer *Pleiad*, 150 miles beyond the point previously reached. This voyage was distinguished by the gratifying and remarkable circumstance, that

not a single death occurred during its progress—a result to be attributed mainly to the use of quinine as soon as the river was reached, as well as to the general excellence of the equipment and arrangements of the expedition.

Encouraged by this result, Mr. Laird prevailed on the Government to enter into contracts for annual voyages up the river, and for this purpose built the steamers *Dayspring*, *Sunbeam* and *Rainbow*, which have made repeated ascents. The *Dayspring*, having reached Rabba, on the Niger, in safety, was lost in a rapid a few miles above that place; and the *Sunbeam* is now on the coast waiting the rising of the river for another ascent. Mr. Laird also established trading depots at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, and at various places lower down, which are still in active operation.

It is due to the memory of Mr. Laird to state that he persevered in these undertakings with little or no prospect of personal advantage, and that, while in early life he participated to some extent in African exploration, he also deserves credit for his steadfast endeavors to promote the geographical discoveries of others.

ADMIRALTY SURVEYS.

Africa.—On the west coast of Africa six sheets of the Kowara or Niger, by Lieutenant Glover, R. N., on the scale of one inch, and a detailed plan of the port of Lagos, have been published during the past year. At the Cape Colony, Mr. Francis Skead, R. N., has completed a large plan of Table Bay, on the scale of 8 inches; he has also re-examined the lower part of the Kongone, one of the safest entrances of the Zambesi. In the Red Sea, in the Strait of Jubal, Commander Mansell and Mr. Hull, in addition to their services on the coast of Syria, have re-examined the Ashraffi reef, and determined the site for a lighthouse, which it is hoped may be shortly built by the Egyptian Government, as it is much required in the narrow passage of that Strait.

*AFRICA—LIVINGSTONE AND SPEKE.

The past year has been characterised rather by the publication of previously completed journeys, and by the outset of new expeditions, than by any accomplished work of actual exploration.

Livingstone is almost the only traveller who has advanced far into Africa since our last Anniversary; and even his journeyings, in which he took back to their home the remnant of that faithful Makololo body-guard whom their chief had confided to his honor, lay too near his previously described route to afford much geographical novelty. We have, however, from his pen and from that of his brother an exceedingly graphic re-description, careful measurements, and a small map of the unique cataract of Mosioatunya, popularly called in England the Victoria Falls. They show that Livingstone, in his previous journey, had so anxiously avoided exaggeration as to fall into the

opposite error, and that he had considerably underrated the scale of this marvellous cataract. It now appears that the river is upwards of a mile in breadth, and that, when flowing over a level country, it comes suddenly upon a connected series of deep and narrow chasms running in abrupt zigzags athwart its bed, but hardly extending beyond it: these finally widen out, and lead away in the general direction of its course. Into the first of the chasms, which happens to be less than 100 yards across, the entire Zambesi tumbles at a single leap (but in many divisions, at least at the time of extreme low water) to a depth of 400 feet, and thus disappears from the surface of the land. After its fall, the river is visible from occasional points of view, struggling in those strangely-contracted and tortuous depths through which it has to make its further way.

By our last intelligence Livingstone's new steamer had reached the mouth of the Zambesi, and he had started in her to explore the Rufuma River, which may prove the most convenient highway from the coast, to the Shirwa and Niassa lakes. Bishop Mackenzie accompanied Livingstone. He had arrived, with about ten members of the Oxford and Cambridge mission, ready to commence operations at such point as Livingstone might recommend. Yielding to his urgency, he has postponed fixing on any locality until the Rufuma shall have been examined: in the mean time the other members of the Bishop's party are located in healthy quarters, in the Comoro Islands. Sad news has been received of the mortality among a party of missionaries who were despatched to the Makololo overland from the Cape.

Between the Rufuma River and the latitude of Zanzibar, we have to lament the failure of two expeditions undertaken with great zeal. The scientific German traveller Roscher was murdered close to the Niassa Lake, and the Baron von Decken, who started from Zanzibar in prosecution of Roscher's discoveries, and in search of his papers, has been robbed, repulsed, and compelled to return. However, in despite of this mischance, his energy is unabated, and he proposes a fresh attempt on a more northern district of Eastern Africa.*

Captain Speke has taken the first step on his adventurous journey towards the sources of the White Nile. At the date of his last letters† he had attained the high plateau of the interior, over which an unobstructed course lay along his old route to the Nianza Lake.

*Intelligence has just been received by Sir R. Murchison, that the geologist, Mr. Thornton, formerly attached to Dr. Livingstone's expedition, had, after recent travels in the neighborhood of the Zambesi, arrived at Zanzibar, and undertaken to accompany the Baron von Decken, who was on the point of starting for the snowy mountains of Kilimandjaro.

†P. S.—*July 15th.* The last accounts of the expedition of Captains Speke and Grant, communicated by Lieut. Colonel Rigby, from Zanzibar, are dated Dec. 12th, 1860, from Khoko in Western Ugogo. The travellers had encountered heavy rains, and had lost some of the native followers and mules; but, nothing dispirited, they had killed rhinoceroses, buffaloes, many varieties of antelope, zebras, pigs, and a giraffe, and were proceeding to Tura and Kazeh.

Beyond its southern shore that district of mystery begins, whence we shall anxiously watch for his emergence into the basin of the White Nile. But lest he might arrive in distress at those barbarous outposts of North African commerce during the dead season of the year, when no civilized help is to be hoped for, and when adverse winds and heavy rains make further progress impossible either by water or by land, the Council of this Society has made every effort to utilise the proffered services of Mr. Petherick. That gentleman, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul at Khartum, who is eminently capable from his position and his experience to render the desired assistance, offered to station himself at Gondokoro until July next, with well-armed and provisioned boats, to await the coming of Captain Speke. On our appealing for the necessary funds to the public, by a circular, in which the urgency of the case was explained, we must all have been gratified to witness the liberal response which that appeal elicited. A sufficient sum was speedily subscribed to carry out the above objects, and Mr. Petherick started last month on his journey.

Two travellers, stimulated by the first news of Speke's discovery of the Nyanza Lake, have anticipated him by a whole year in his present attempt. Both M. Legean and Dr. Peney left Khartum last summer, on the same errand, but by different routes—the former by Kordofan, and overland to the south; the latter in company with a large Egyptian expedition, by boats, to Gondokoro. Dr. Peney appears to have finally set at rest a long-disputed geographical fact, namely, the altitude of Khartum above the sea level. By the published results of a large number of barometrical observations, he describes it to be 1,100 English feet.

Lastly, some allusion must be made to the travels and sketch-map of Miani, who describes his route far beyond Gondokoro through a rugged and mountainous country traversed by the White Nile.

There is yet another traveller, the Austrian Consul at Khartum, Dr. Heuglin, in whom German geographers take an especial interest. He has started for Wadai, in search of the lost papers of Dr. Vogel, and with the intention of further research.

*West Africa.**—In Western Africa the energies of England during the past year have unhappily been more engaged in hostile collisions than in geographical research. The interesting republic of colored men in Liberia has, like our own Australian colonies, encouraged exploration into the unknown interior behind their settlements, which produced the results obtained by Seymour and Sims, which were referred to in the last Address. The first of these enterprising travellers started on a fresh expedition, hoping to penetrate still further into the interior; but he has fallen a sacrifice to the hardships and dangers to which he was exposed. He was a man whose name ought not to be consigned to oblivion. As one of the generally unfortunate class of persons of mixed African race, by birth Americans, he had not the advantage of early education, but he zealously improved such

*Dr. Hodgkin, Hon. Foreign Sec. R. G. S.

opportunities for self-instruction as came in his way; and it is doubtless to this cause that much of the value of the information which his energy and perseverance enabled him to collect is to be ascribed. Although he did not pretend to assign or correct latitudes and longitudes, he was able to note the character of the country, its soils and productions, in a manner well suited to advance the interests of commerce and civilization. His companion, James L. Sims, has for the present settled down, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

Some really interesting and valuable information regarding Western Africa, not however strictly geographical, is given by Robert Campbell, who appeared before the Geographical Society last year, in his pamphlet on Lagos, Abbeokuta, &c., printed in Philadelphia; and Alexander Crummell, a colored graduate and ordained minister of Oxford, now a resident of Cape Palmas, and whose name appears in the President's Address of last year, has also published an important article in relation to the productions and capabilities of the same part of the world.

*Du Chaillu.**—Among the great problems which remained to be solved in South Africa, one of striking interest, which was alluded to at our last Anniversary, has been answered by M. DuChaillu, a Frenchman by birth and education, and now a naturalized citizen of the United States. We have since had an opportunity of hearing from the traveller himself an account of his strange experience, of seeing his collection of huge anthropoid apes, quadrupeds, reptilia, and numerous birds, and of reading the detailed narrative of his eventful wanderings.

Livingstone was the first to reveal to us the great and important fact, that the region of Central Africa, extending northwards from the Cape Colony to 8° of S. lat., is a plateau-land occupied by great lakes, the waters of which, as previously suggested by Sir R. Murchison, would be found to escape to the sea through gorges in subtending mountain-chains of greater altitude than the central watery plains. DuChaillu, on his part, has so extended his adventurous explorations from the Western coast, north and south of the equator, as to describe for the first time the complicated river-drainage near the coast, which he has laid down on a map, and also to demonstrate that a lofty wooded chain extends so far into the heart of the continent as apparently to form a band of separation between Northern and Southern Africa. In many a tract to the north of this lofty zone, Mahomedanism has extended sway; but to the south of it, in these meridians at least, no green flag of the Prophet has yet been unfurled; while a few zealous missionaries, living on the coasts under the Equator, and on both sides of the mouth of the river Gaboon, have established centres whence to propagate the Gospel of Christ. It was in one of those seats of the missionaries that young DuChaillu, taken thither by his father who traded in the products of the country, first learnt the rudiments of the languages of the adjacent tribes, and obtained sufficient information to induce him, on his return to his adopted

*Sir R. Murchison.

home, to fit himself out with presents, medicines, and arms, and then to enter upon one of the boldest ventures which man ever undertook. In vain had the missionaries and trading blacks dissuaded him from such an undertaking, by depicting to him the savage character of the tribes of men (some of them cannibals) among whom he must trust himself, to say nothing of the ferocity of the quadrupeds and the impenetrable nature of the densely-wooded jungles and forests he would have to traverse. An intense love of natural history led him to plunge into these hitherto unexplored wilds. The giant anthropoid ape gorilla,* specimens of which had some years ago been for the first time brought to Europe by traders on the coast, was known to flourish in all his pristine vigor in the interior, and many a curious quadruped and bird were described as being common to that region. The die was therefore resolutely cast by the young naturalist; and, with a few black carriers and canoes, and without one white attendant, he dashed into thickets where no European had ever put his foot. Gaining the goodwill of chief after chief, and being probably considered by their sable majesties as a white spirit whose wrath might be fatal to them, and whom they must therefore propitiate, he has been enabled not merely to describe the singular habits both of the people and of the wild animals, but also to make a sketch-map of the region, and to define the course of the chief rivers, before and after they unite in a net-work of streams near the coast. When at the extreme eastern point of his tours, the information he derived from the natives led him to believe that the rocky and densely-wooded mountains really extended for so great a distance to the east that they might be supposed to send out embranchments into those highlands north of the Unianyembe Lake of Burton and Speke, which these authors called the Mountains of the Moon. Including periods of return to his friends the missionaries on the coast, and his voyages to and fro, he occupied nearly four years in these arduous explorations, and got together a greater quantity of apes, quadrupeds, and birds (some of them never before seen) than probably ever fell to the lot of one unassisted traveller. It is not our province here to estimate the scientific value of these animals, but we know that, in the opinion of Owen and some of the first zoologists of Europe and America,† M. DuChaillu has not only added greatly to their previous

* Though a few years only have elapsed since specimens of the great *gorilla* ape were first brought to Europe, there seems to be no doubt that Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator who reached the western coast of Africa southwards, did bring back the skins of the females of certain hairy creatures called *Γορίγγαί*, and suspended them in the temple of Juno at Carthage, as evidences of the discoveries he had made. (See the *Periplus of Hanno*, and *DuChaillu's "Equatorial Africa,"* p. 343.)

† See Hartlaub's "System der Ornithologie West Africas," 8vo., Bremen, 1857, (Preface.) Also Cassin's "Description of New Species of Birds from Western Africa;" "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, during the years 1855-6-7-8-9." Appended to these papers, extracts have been printed in his absence from letters to his correspondents—thus furnishing an independent record in the United States of the several journeys of DuChaillu.

acquaintance with the fauna of South Africa, but has by his clear and animated descriptions, convinced them that he has been as close an eye-witness of the habits of the gorilla and his associates as he proved himself to be their successful assailant. Strikingly attractive and wonderful as are his descriptions, they carry in themselves an impress of substantial truthfulness.

He has introduced us to many novelties in a hitherto unknown land, partly mountainous and partly plain, deluged with heavy rains lasting nine months in the year, overgrown with gloomy forests, and sparsely inhabited by man or beasts. Although its native tribes seem to be similar in their superstitions, their ordeals, and their customs, to those we read of elsewhere in African negro-land, the startling fact is presented to us of an avowed system of cannibalism among at least two tribes, who do not appear to be otherwise remarkable for brutality of character. Some passages in DuChaillu's work throw light on the probable origin of this revolting practice. Thus we learn that animal food is exceedingly scarce, and that, while an abundant supply of the vegetables which these negroes cultivate is barely sufficient to supply human wants in their depressing climate, their improvidence constantly reduces them to feed on the still less nutritious produce of the forest. Hence an uncontrollable craving for meat attacks individuals, and constitutes a recognized malady called *gouamba*, characterized by a pitiable state of nervous exhaustion. When this state of things prevails among numerous tribes, each of whom develops its own barbarous customs unchecked by the opinion of the rest, it is credible enough that cannibalism should have been resorted to in many instances, and that its practice should now and then take permanent root and become an established custom. In fact, the same want of animal food in New Zealand led, it is well known, to a similar system of cannibalism, before that country was colonized by Britain.

Aware that the faithful description of a region so exuberant in many natural productions, and inhabited by gigantic apes, and in one part by cannibal races, might probably be doubted, M. DuChaillu is quite prepared to meet all cavillers and objectors. * * *

Let us therefore unite with our practical geographers, Arrow-smith, Findlay, and others, in attaching due merit to the sketch-map on our walls which has resulted from such labors, and let us join the ethnologists in thanking M. DuChaillu for his vivid descriptions of wild and barbarous natives. Above all, let us thank him for the indomitable energy and courage with which he has successfully played the part of a bold geographical pioneer.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AFRICA:
By Colonel LUKE SMITH O'CONNOR, C. B., F. R. G. S.,
Late Governor of the Gambia.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society, December 9, 1861, attention was called to these sketches as sustaining many anecdotes illustrative of African character.

As to the Gambia, which was a noble river, navigable to vessels of 300 tons for a distance of 300 miles from its mouth, little more was known of it beyond the falls of Baraconda than what travellers had told us two and a half centuries ago. Neither did the author consider this to be wondered at, for the nature of the country, its climate, and especially the jealousy and suspicion of the natives, presented almost insuperable barriers to the advance of the white man. "Aye, aye, Sir," said an old chief, "thankee, thankee; your words are sweet and your presents good, but, God be praised, we do not want to learn the white man's knowledge. The cities, the people, the fields, flocks, herds, rivers, forests, are *now* all ours, but once let you get your hand into our nation and you will take the dust from under our feet."

Speaking of the unscrupulous desire to make money, so common to Africans, he said, a negro trader asked his master why he left his own good land and risked his life in Africa? The white man replied, "To make money." "Good," said the black trader, "you are a wise man; but suppose you die, then whom do you make money for?" "For my child," answered the white man. "Ah!" exclaimed the African, "why not sell your child and make money of him?"

Referring to Dr. Livingstone's endeavor to civilize Africans by first obtaining an influence over them before beginning to preach the truths of religion, the President quoted the advice given by Loyola's successor on the course to be pursued in converting back to Catholicism the then Protestant city of Bologna. He said, "We will send missionaries to Bologna, but they shall not say one word about religion. They shall begin first by attending the hospitals, by attending the sick, by attaining influence over them, and establishing their repute as good men. Then let them begin to preach their religion, and they will be listened to."

Finally, the President called upon Mr. Freeman, the lately appointed Governor of the new British settlement of Lagos, to address the meeting.

Mr. Freeman said that hitherto he had never visited Western Africa, but that he had resided for some years in Northern Africa, and there in Tunis and Tripoli, and especially in Ghadames, had seen a great deal of the commerce of Central Africa. He could not but be aware of the great importance of Lagos, in offering a new opening to that commerce. Until lately by far the greater part of it had been carried across the Sahara, a distance of five or six months' journey; too long to be remunerative, unless combined with a trade in slaves. But the slave trade being now abolished in Northern Africa, the traffic across the Sahara was rapidly diminishing, and the commerce of the Soudan was consequently seeking a new outlet in some part of the western coast. Lagos was eminently suited to be that outlet, owing to its neighborhood to the mouths of the Niger, and means of overland access to the confluence of the Benue and Chadda. Thence Kano, the chief emporium of Central Africa, might be reached in a fortnight, and both Sokoto and Timbuctu were accessible. He thoroughly agreed with the President on the importance of gaining an influence over the Africans before attempting to convert them, and he believed by opening a trade from Lagos we should obtain that influence.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Capt. SPEKE writes to Lt. Col. RIGBY, H. B. M. Consul at Zanzibar, dated Khoko in Western Ugogo, 12th December, 1860:

Our Kirangozi and nearly all the porters have run away, and our Mozigos are lying on the ground. The rains too are very severe, worse even than an Indian monsoon. Our losses in the rough amount to nine mules, twenty-five slaves of the Sultan, and eighty Wanyamwesis, so you may imagine our dilemma. But we are not out of spirits. Grant is a very dear friend, and being a good sportsman we get through our days wonderfully. At this place alone I have killed two rhinoceroses and three buffaloes, and Grant, a little further back, killed a giraffe. In addition to these, we have killed numbers and many varieties of antelopes, zebras, pigs, and hyenas.

We often think of you and the great service you have rendered to the expedition by giving us Baraka and the others of your crew; they are the life of the camp. As to Baraka, he is the "father" of his race, and a general of great distinction among the serviles. I do not know what we should have done without him. Bombay, with all his honesty and kind fellow-feeling, has not half the power of command that Baraka has. Would that I had listened to Bombay when at Zanzibar, and had engaged double the number of his "free men," for they do all the work, and do it as an enlightened and disciplined people—so very different from the Sultan's slaves, in whom there is no trust whatever. Many of the Sultan's men I liberated from slavery, and gave them muskets as an earnest of good faith, at the same time telling them they should eventually receive the same amount of wages as all the other "free men;" but they have deserted me, carrying off their weapons, and so reducing my number of guns.

Travelling here is much like marching up the grand trunk road in Bengal; the only things we want are a few laws to prevent desertion, and all would be easy. We are moving to-day with ten days' rations, but only in half-marches, sending the men back from each camp, to bring up the remainder of the loads. It is a tiresome business. At Tura I shall leave many things behind, and push on to Kazeh, to hire more men to fetch them up.

Mr. PETHERICK's last communication is dated Korosko, August 9th, 1861. He was then engaged in sending his effects across the Nubian desert by the overland route to Khartum, and was in daily expectation of the arrival of his new boat from Cairo, together with two members of his party who had not yet joined him.

One if not both of the expeditions that had preceded Mr. Petherick to explore the White Nile, have come to a premature termination.—M. LEJEAN penetrated no further than the Barri country, whence he returned, wearied with the people and suffering from ill health; and Dr. Peney, after adding materially to our knowledge of the neighborhood of Gondakoro, has unhappily died.

Dr. PENEY's last two letters are now just published. They were addressed to M. Jomard. His last letter is dated May 20th, 1861.

His furthest limit was close upon that of Galuffi, on the same meridian as Gondakoro, and one degree to the south of it. Mr. Galton said that Dr. Peney, in his first journey, seemed to have fallen upon the southernmost portion of Mr. Petherick's route, at a distance of only 60 miles from Gondakoro.

The last news of Dr. LIVINGSTONE is dated April 9th, 1861. Extracts of the letter are given as follows, the Doctor having himself written it in the third person :

“On the 9th of April last, Dr. Livingstone's expedition arrived at Pomony Bay in the island of Johanna, from the river Rovuma. They had ascended the river only 30 miles, when, halting to wood their ship, a mark made on a tree showed that the water was falling at the rate of 6 or 7 inches a day. They had found some parts carrying no more than 5 or 6 feet of water, and as they drew nearly 5 feet, they had to return, lest they should be left fixtures till the flood of next year. The cause of this unsuccessful termination is to be attributed to various delays suffered by the *Pioneer* in the voyage out, making her at last quite two months behind the time for a successful trip up the river. After coaling, they left for the Zambesi, intending to go up the Shire, and then make a road past Murchison cataract on that river to Lake Nyassa. The distance is only 35 miles, and it is hoped that they will carry a boat up above the cataracts, and by that means explore the lake.

“It is also in contemplation to settle the point whether the Rovuma comes out of Nyassa, as asserted by all the people they met, before going in the *Pioneer* again to that river. The Oxford and Cambridge Mission accompany the expedition up the Shire, and it is proposed to place these gentlemen on the plateau of 4,000 feet above the sea, on which stands Mount Zomba. There they are likely to enjoy good health while pursuing their enterprise. They have had a good deal of fever, but no mortality. The healthy season begins in May.

“The Rovuma will probably turn out to be the best entrance into Eastern Africa. It must, however, be navigated with a vessel of light draught, and with the same skill as is required in the above-bridge London passenger boats. On the question whether it actually derives its waters from Nyassa, the Doctor thinks that it cannot come out of the Nyassa he discovered, but from some other lake. The reasons he adduces are: the Nyassa is already known to give off one large river, the Shire. This river never rises nor falls more than 3 feet, nor is its water ever discolored. The Rovuma rises and falls 6 or more feet, becomes very muddy, and no instance is known of one lake giving off two large rivers. The probability, therefore, is, that if the Rovuma does come out of a Nyassa or Nyanza (lake, or piece of water,) it is some other than that discovered by the expedition. It is well known that lakes having no outlets become brackish in the course of ages. This is the case with Shirwa, but Nyassa and Tanganyika are sweet. The former owes its sweetness to the Shire flowing out of it. Does Tanganyika owe its sweetness to the Rovuma?”

Despatch from Dr. BAIKIE, Commander of the Niger Expedition, to Earl Russell, dated Lukoja, September 10th, 1861. Communicated by the Foreign Office.

“MY LORD: The *Sunbeam* arrived on the afternoon of the 31st of August, and by her I received letters and despatches, being the first since 2d March, 1860. Among them was your Lordship's despatch of June, 1860, recalling the expedition; but, after great consideration, I have ventured to defer my return to England until I can again communicate with your Lordship, and this I have done for the following reasons:

“1st. Your Lordship has not yet been informed of the present state of affairs here, nor of what has been done here during the past year.

“2d. My supplies being limited, and my horses having all died, I was prevented from making any lengthened journey; but as I could not be idle, I tried to take advantage of a seemingly favorable state of affairs, and accordingly made a settlement at this spot.

“3d. The King of Nupe, the most powerful next to the Sultan of Sokoto, being desirous of seeing a market for European produce here, entered into relations with us, and undertook to open various roads for the passage of caravans, traders and canoes to this place, which promise he has faithfully performed; I, on my part, on the strength of the general tenor of my instructions, and faith in Mr. Laird's intentions, giving him to understand that it was the desire of H. M.'s Government to have a trading station here.

“4th. During our late distressed state, the King of Nupe behaved most kindly and liberally towards us, and, besides frequent presents, lent us cowries for our current expenses, so that I am now in his debt £70, or thereabouts; and during the very limited stay of the steamer here, eleven days and a half, it was totally impossible to communicate with and pay the king, and it would have been a most ungracious and impolitic act, after his extreme kindness, to have left the place in his debt, and one which I feel assured your Lordship would not have approved of.

“5th. Because, having secured a position here, and the place promising so well, I hardly feel justified in giving it up without first communicating with your Lordship

“Both the Rev. Mr. Crowther and Captain Walker, agent for the late Mr. Laird's executors, have expressed themselves most favorably impressed with the condition of the place, with its value as a central position and place for trade; and with the importance of keeping it up; and Mr. Crowther will send his views at length to England. I have reduced my staff as much as possible. Mr. Dalton is going to England; I have sent one servant to Sierra Leone, one to Lagos, and another is only prevented from also going by his being at Bida, and the leaving of the steamer before he can possibly reach it; and I am remaining with only two young men and my native followers. I have started a regular market here, and have established the recognition of Sunday as a non-trading day, and the exclusion of slaves from our market. Already traders come to us from Kabbi, Kano, and other

parts of Hausa, and we hope, ere long, to see regular caravans with ivory and other produce. I have arranged with the Rev. Mr. Crowther again to try to open a road to Lagos by Ibadan, and at the end of this month I shall send off a messenger by this route to meet Mr. Crowther at Abbeokuta, and to return with other people.

“The step I am taking is, I can assure your Lordship, not lightly adopted. After a prolonged absence from England, to stay another season here without any Europeans, with only a faint prospect of speedy communication, and after all my experience of hunger and difficulty last year, is by no means an inviting prospect. But what I look to are the securing for England a commanding position in Central Africa, and the necessity for making a commencement. I have consulted with the Rev. Mr. Crowther, and that gentleman agrees with me in the expediency of what I am about to do, and in consequence of my determination he has left one of his followers with his family in charge of his mission station at the town of Gbebe on the opposite shore. But I would respectfully request that, should your Lordship see fit to recall me, another may be appointed in my place who should have consular authority, and whom I might personally introduce as my successor, and who would alike represent England here, and at the same time protect the many people who have trusted the white men, and who have gathered round me.”

THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. CONCLUDED AT WASH-
INGTON, APRIL 7TH, 1862.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the slave trade carried on upon the coast of Africa, have deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right honorable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons, a Peer of her United Kingdom, a Knight Grand Cross of her most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that those ships of their respective navies which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as hereinafter mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose; or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave trade, contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such cruisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right of search in such a manner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty, and at the same time avoid doubts, disputes, and complaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following:

First. It shall never be exercised except by vessels-of-war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Secondly. The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchant vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel-of-war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial waters of the other party.

Thirdly. Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-war, the commander of the said ship shall, in the act of so doing, exhibit to the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his country, and the name of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the before mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall enter in the log-book of the vessel that the search has been made in pursuance of the aforesaid special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search must not be less than that of lieutenant in the navy, unless the command, either by reason of death or other cause, is at the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly. The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be

exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba.

ARTICLE II.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the provisions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed—

First. That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African slave trade, shall be furnished by their respective governments with a copy of the present treaty, of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto (marked A.) and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto (marked B.) which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the present treaty.

Secondly. That each of the high contracting parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant, it being nevertheless understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved, to make the search, although such officer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly. That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of either of the two nations shall suspect that any merchant vessel under the escort or convoy of any ship or ships of war of the other nation carries negroes on board, or has been engaged in the African slave trade, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the convoy, who, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in order that it may there be adjudicated upon.

Fourthly. It is further mutually agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

ARTICLE III.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two

navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the first article of this treaty, there shall be established, as soon as may be practicable, three mixed courts of justice, formed by an equal number of individuals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their respective governments. These courts shall reside, one at Sierra Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New York.

But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself the right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of the court or courts held within its own territories.

These courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the present treaty, and which are considered an integral part thereof, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

ARTICLE V.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of the navies of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said treaty, or from the instructions annexed to it, the Government which shall conceive itself to be wronged thereby shall be entitled to demand reparation; and in such case the Government to which such commanding officer may belong, binds itself to cause inquiry to be made into the subject of the complaint, and to inflict upon the said officer a punishment proportioned to any willful transgression which he may be proved to have committed.

ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every American or British merchant vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present treaty, may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the mixed courts of justice established in pursuance of the provisions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely:

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

Second. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Third. Spare plank fitted for laying down a second or slave deck.

Fourth. Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifth. A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixth. An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventh. A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighth. A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninth. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassada, commonly called farina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such rice, flour, farina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth. A quantity of mats or matting, greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If it be proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the African slave trade, and she shall in consequence be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the mixed court of justice that at the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or as may have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when captured, were indispensable for the lawful object of her voyage.

ARTICLE VII.

If any one of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for the condemnation should be found on board a merchant vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted either to the master, the owner, or any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that in all cases in which the vessel shall be detained under this treaty by their respective cruisers as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed courts of jus-

tice to be established as aforesaid, the said vessel shall, immediately after its condemnation, be broken up entirely, and shall be sold in separate parts, after having been so broken up, unless either of the two Governments should wish to purchase her for use of its navy, at a price to be fixed by a competent person chosen for that purpose by the mixed courts of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purchase.

ARTICLE IX.

The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be punished according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

For this purpose, the two high contracting parties agree that, in so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of justice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flag the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture: and that the witness and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of such master, crew, or other persons shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pursued in regard to subjects or citizens of either contracting party who may be found by a cruiser of the other on board a vessel of any third Power, or on board a vessel sailing without flag or papers, which may be condemned by any competent court for having engaged in the African slave trade.

ARTICLE X.

The negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose cruiser has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the Government to whom they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

ARTICLE XI.

The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:—

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the African slave-trade.

(B.) Regulations for mixed courts of justice.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in full force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that on the expiration of one year

after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms. Done at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CAUSE OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Among the eminent men who have recorded their views on African Colonization as a National measure, should be remembered JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, RUFUS KING, HARPER, MERCER, Judge BUSHROD WASHINGTON, CLAY, WEBSTER, and FRELINGHUYSEN, illustrious alike for patriotism and philanthropy. There is a reasonableness in the benevolent principles of the scheme which they thought would commend it to the public mind of the States and the Nation, while it attracted towards it the hearts of our colored population. They saw that it invited these exiles from Africa to the greatest and most honorable work, thus giving the noblest exercise to their minds; that it gave a permanency and fruitfulness to their labors in the establishment and growth of Free States; that it planted those States in the position of increasing power and benevolence; and that, avoiding collisions and jarring controversies, and uniting more elements of opinion than any other plan, and strengthened by the union of more minds, it might result in the achievement of a greater success. The present time demands the profound reflection of those who desire the good of Africa and of our country in its relations to that quarter of the world. It is yet to be seen how far the measures of our General Government may afford additional evidence of its favor towards Liberia, or such of our free people of color as seek a home in that Republic be encouraged on their way by the donations of individuals or of States.

The growth of civilization and the ripening of its fruits, though a sure process is gradual, and while Africa in her barbarism has ministered to the wants of our civilization, let it be our happiness, as it is our duty, to repay her services by far richer and more enduring blessings:—the light of knowledge and the treasures of the Gospel.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT (DECLARING GEN. HUNTER'S ORDER OF EMANCIPATION NULL AND VOID.)

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General commanding.

Official: ED. W. SMITH,
Acting Assist. Adj't General.

And, *whereas*, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you

to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partizan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1862.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Dear Sir:—I am happy to say that our annual meeting last evening evinced far more interest in the public mind than I had anticipated to find. The Irving Hall, by half past eight o'clock, was nearly full. Compared with the other societies, this was the largest audience we have had for ten years.

We thought in February that in view of the inaction of the past year an anniversary meeting might be omitted. On receipt of advices from Liberia, that President Benson would leave in March and arrive in England in April, we hoped he might come on to the United States in season to be present. For some cause he has delayed in England, and was not present.

The speakers announced were, Rev. Dr. Rice, formerly of Kentucky, now in Dr. Alexander's church; and Rev. Dr. Tyng. Dr. Rice disappointed us; Dr. Tyng made a very popular address, pointing out the feeling of the South when Colonization began—its change and the wonderful influence of our present contest with rebellion, and declaring his conviction that of all the world no home for the colored race was so inviting as Africa. He was succeeded by William E. Dodge, Esq., and William Tracy, Esq.; when at a late hour the meeting was concluded.

Rev. Dr. DeWitt was elected President, and with few changes the officers of last year were re-elected.

I enclose an abstract of our annual report and the Treasurer's report.

Truly yours,
J. B. PINNEY.

(Abstract of annual report.)

Emigration.—The number of emigrants to Liberia for the year past has been but forty-nine. A larger number of the free colored population than usual have manifested a desire to go; but the difficulty of disposing of their little properties, to get ready to leave, has prevented many; while a yet larger number have been persuaded to try the shorter voyage to Hayti. The prospect of increased emigration in future, depends too much upon the results of our national convulsions, to allow any positive opinion. The probabilities are very great, that either by aid of this Society or by the direct power of the Government, the number hereafter emigrating will be much larger than heretofore.

Funds.—The total receipts of the treasury for the year—including a balance on hand at the last anniversary—were \$18,827.72; and the payments have been \$17,673.66: leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,154.06.

No special appeal has been made for funds. The number of emigrants was not sufficient to require it, and it did not seem appropriate amid the heavy drafts upon public charities, growing out of the national troubles, to urge our cause beyond the simplest necessity. We have reason with gratitude to acknowledge the liberality of our friends, and to take it as an earnest of the ready mind with which all demands of justice and mercy to Africa will be met by the Christian people of America.

General events noticeable.—The American Society at Washington completed the hall for its offices during the last summer, at a cost of \$36,000.

The Society's vessel, endangered by the excitement in Baltimore during the April riots of 1861, was chartered on a voyage to England, and then to Odessa, from which she has not yet returned.

The brightening future prospects growing out of the disposition of the President of the United States, not only to offer aid to emancipation by the State authorities, but also to offer to the emancipated means to emigrate to some tropical country, are referred to with much gratification, and the suggestion thrown out, that by an extension of this principle the Government might make an offer of similar aid to all the colored population now free.

Liberia.—The eighth Presidential—biennial—election was held during the year 1861, resulting in the re-election of Stephen A. Benson for his fourth term.

The successful influence of Liberia in repressing the slave trade, and quieting the native tribes who had been instigated by the attempt of a Spanish slave trader to renew the traffic at Gallinas, are adduced as instances of the great value of the Republic.

The easy support of the recaptives, some 5,000 of whom were landed

in Liberia, is referred to, showing the readiness with which many thousand colonists from the United States could be received and cared for.

The President of Liberia has, during the year, commissioned three citizens of the Republic to address the free colored population of the United States, and encourage them to emigrate to it.

Recognition.—Especial notice is made of the gratifying action of the Senate of the United States in a bill passed to recognize diplomatically the Republic of Liberia.

This event, so long desired, is now nearly assured, and will give increased strength and dignity to the Christian Republic rising on the western coast of Africa.

Conclusion.—The future of the Colonization work is referred to with confident hope, that after our present national contest is closed, an immense movement of the free colored population will set toward Africa, in preference to either Hayti or Central America.

Treasurer's Report.

Receipts—

Balance of 1861, - - - - -	\$725 27
Donations, \$3,366.25; Church collections, \$1,073.23; Legacies, \$4,918.14; Colonization Journal, \$28.25; Agencies, \$2,659.76, - - - - -	12,045 63
Donations and legacies paid American Colonization Society, 1,357 72	
Repayment of advances to emigrants for sugar-mills, etc., 464 00	
Repayment on account of Seth Grosvenor steamer, - - - 1,164 50	
Income of Education Fund, Bloomfield, \$1,506.60; Fulton, \$1,500;—Repaid by W. F. Burns, \$64, - - - 3,070 60	
	\$18,827 72

Expenditures—Education, \$1,222.55; Emigrants, cash, \$836; American Colonization Society, \$1,357.72; Salary of Corr. Secretary, \$2,500; Miscellaneous, \$240.58; Office expenses and travel, \$328.96; Rent and clerk hire, \$1,003; Salaries of agents, \$1,728.82; Printing and Colonization Journal, etc., \$564.45; Expenses on house in Brooklyn, \$572.59; Bills payable and interest, \$7,318.57; Balance, \$1,154.06, - - - - - \$18,827 72

APPEAL TO COLORED MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE U. STATES.

In the May *Missionary Advocate* Dr. Durbin publishes an earnest appeal from Bishop Burns, in Liberia, to his colored brethren in this country, which we trust may deeply affect their hearts. Bishop Burns says in his plea—

“We have said that our field is one of *promise*. We have the largest church accommodations by far of any denomination in the republic. The houses are mostly of brick or stone. We gather into

them, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the largest congregations. Our educational agencies and influence are proportionably in the lead. Our Sabbath-schools swarm with children, Americo-Liberian and native. A brother, writing from Cape Mount a few days since, says: "Our Sunday-school numbers one hundred and forty-six, of whom one hundred are natives, and forty-six Americans." This is by no means an exception. It rather indicates the rule, and yet we ought to be breaking forth on every side; and if we had the men and women we need in sufficient number for the most important points we should have nothing to arrest our progress. To supervise and carry forward these educational interests to complete success; to fill the pulpits and train these growing congregations, not only in the knowledge and love of God, but in habits of self-reliance and Gospel extension, we require men, and women too, that know where to begin, what to do, and who are not afraid to do—men '*full of the Holy Ghost and faith.*'"

"Bishop Burns's plea," says Dr. Durbin, "ought to have great weight, even with white men and women who are ready to lay down their lives, perhaps early, in Africa if they go there to serve; but it ought to have overwhelming influence with the sons and daughters of the African race born and raised as Christians in America. The cultivated and pious among them owe themselves to the work of redeeming Africa from heathenism and the lowest of savage states."

"Every colored man that has come to our knowledge, or that has applied to us for aid to go to Liberia to serve in our missions, and has produced satisfactory testimonials, we have granted aid to go forward. The truth is, nearly every one of such colored people have heretofore been unwilling to go, and have been supported in their unwillingness by the advice of their friends among the white population. In all our applications, and they have not been few, to intelligent, pious, and active colored men, to go to our missions in Africa, but one has succeeded, and this one was in Baltimore. We have aided in sending forward three or four who applied to us for aid and furnished testimonials. And one of these we had applied to years before, and he then declined, afterward offered to go, and was sent out.

"We say so much to show the descendants of Africans in the United States what seems to us to be their duty, and to say, if they are worthy, and fit, and devoted, they can have aid to go to Liberia to serve in our well-organized and promising mission conference. Only such persons need offer; and such, too, must be well supported by written testimonials from suitable persons who have personal knowledge of them. Where are the colored young men of piety, promise, and action, born and raised in America, in the light and with the knowledge of Christianity, who are ready and willing to go to Africa and give their lives to the work of Christianizing that dark land? We should be glad to know them and help them forward."

THE BARK JUSTINA is expected to sail from Baltimore, with emigrants and supplies, to Liberia on the 3d instant.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

A letter dated March 6th, 1862, with a postscript of March 14th, has been received by the Missionary Board in New York from the venerable Bishop Payne, of Cape Palmas, Liberia. The Board fear their receipts will not enable them to meet the expenses of the Mission. The field is opening so widely and invitingly that the strongest motives exist for increased contributions among the friends of the cause in this country. The *Spirit of Missions* well exhorts, that these new African fields for Christian labor should be constantly remembered in the prayers of the faithful, and that by the liberality of their gifts they show the sincerity with which their prayers are offered.

We gather some interesting information from a visitation of Bishop Payne to some of the more remote parts of his diocese. He left Cape Palmas on the 17th of February. "The members of the church at Sinou seemed somewhat discouraged at their long deprivation of a minister:"

"I encouraged them to hope for a supply ere long. I think, on the whole, it will be well to send Mr. Wilcox there about the middle of the year.

Arriving at Bassa Cove on Friday morning, I regretted to find that our stay must be even shorter than at Sinoe. I had the satisfaction, however, of seeing Rev. Mr. Thompson and wife at home, and some of the leading members of the Church and congregation. They are at present without a suitable place of worship, the roof of the Court House, heretofore occupied for this purpose, having fallen in. Services, however, will continue to be held in a private house. Mr. Thompson continues to be cheered by the confidence and esteem of the people to whom he ministers, and the prospects of the Church here are as good as in former years. The people, with praiseworthy zeal, are erecting a building to be used as school-house and chapel, until something better can be provided. There are several candidates for confirmation, but under the circumstances, the administration of the rite must be deferred. Mr. Thompson reports communicants, 23; Sunday-school scholars, 67; day-scholars, 56. Baptisms: adult, 1; infant, 2—for last year.

Bishop Payne found Upper Buchanan, at Bassa Cove, much improved and business increased: the land being much better than that at the lower settlement—though the harbor is much more inviting,—and the mission-house, which is near this, has suffered from decay—and the whole aspect of the settlement is changed, those who dwelt here having gone to some more inviting region. Says the Bishop—

We reached this place, Monrovia, early Saturday morning, 22d ult. I was happy to find Mr. and Mrs. Gibson well, also Mr. Stokes. Next day I preached in St. Paul's Church, this building being still

occupied by Trinity congregation, while their own church is being fitted up. In the same place, on Wednesday afternoon, I confirmed *three* persons. On the following day I proceeded up the St. Paul's river, visiting Rev. Mr. Russell and some other friends on the way. Thursday evening I spent at Harrisburgh, a station of the Presbyterian Board, where there are some dozen Congoes, with a few Liberian children under instruction. It was pleasant to hear the former, so lately heathen, as the first exercise at evening prayer, repeat the Creed. Next morning I passed over the Rapids of the St. Paul's to Muhlenberg, the new station of the Lutherans. But new as it is—only about two years old—I found the zealous missionary Rev. Mr. Hergart, with the aid of some *forty* Congoes, boys and girls, placed under his care, has cleared about twenty acres of land, and put most of it under cultivation. The children work five hours, and go to school three, an arrangement which I think worthy of imitation, where we have to deal with fresh recruits from heathenism.

Mr. Hergart has been on the Mission premises only about two years, and certainly accomplished far more than I ever knew to be done at an African station within this time. The Congoes have been under instruction little more than a year, and most of them can speak and be spoken to in English; many can read and write a little.

And here it is proper to call attention to this new element, which has suddenly *transformed Liberia into a proper mission field*. No less than three thousand of these people, called Congoes, but really of various tribes, have been introduced into the Republic within the past two years. * * * *

As you have been informed, Mrs. Williams, who formerly taught the parish-school here, has been married to the Rev. Mr. Russell. I am happy, however, to state that it will be reopened now by Mr. White, who, as candidate for orders, has been studying for some time under the Rev. Mr. Gibson.

Cape Palmas, March 14th.—I reached this place to-day, at two o'clock P. M., somewhat improved in health.

I am glad to learn that the members of this Mission, except Mr. Auer's child, are in usual health.

With Christian greetings to the members of the Foreign Committee, I remain, Rev. and dear brother, yours faithfully.

Letters from the Rev. C. C. Hoffman are received to March 15th. Mr. Hoffman has suffered from attacks of illness, and feels it necessary to relax his efforts.

The Rev. Mr. Wilcox has taken my Sunday duties for two weeks. I hope next Sunday to resume them. Harris and Seton recommenced their recitations to me yesterday.

We expect Mr. and Mrs. Auer next Sunday, the 16th, with their child. They will go first to Cavalla and then to Bohlen.

Dr. Fletcher has been absent at Monrovia during the last month. Dr. De Lyon attended me during my sickness. He was with me three nights, and was unremitting in his attentions. The Doctor assists me in the secular agency. With his aid, I think, I can get on without much extra work.

Our hospital is progressing. It will soon be ready to be occupied. I propose to have the beds as its main support, say at \$100 each a year. We have a fine, substantial, durable building. Dr. De Lyon and his good mother are to reside in it. I feel great comfort and satisfaction in this work, and trust God, who has enabled us thus far to carry it on, will enable us to bring it to a successful issue. We owe nothing but what we have money to pay, and shall soon stretch forth the arms of our love, to relieve the sick and comfort the needy.

P. S.—Most gratifying news reached me to-day, that, in answer to our petition to the Legislature, in behalf of the hospital, they had appropriated the sum of *three hundred dollars annually*, for the period of ten years.

Letters have come to hand from Monrovia March 10th, and from Corisco, dated to February 21st. Mr. James Amos, of the Niffau station, was at Monrovia on his way to this country, on account of the health of his wife. The missionaries at Corisco, Mr. Mackey says, were enjoying pretty good health, and their work was going on as usual. Mr. Nassau sends us an account of threatened trouble from the followers of Ukuku, which for a time endangered some of the missionary labors; but this has ceased.—*Home and Foreign Miss'y for June.*

At the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions recently in New York, Rev. Albert Bushnell, of Western Africa, spoke of the obstacles in the way of the conversion of Africa, and of the brightening prospect. He said Africa belongs to Christ, and must be possessed for Him, and it can be done. He mentioned several encouragements in the prospect—

1. God has in the most wonderful manner opened up the continent of Africa by explorations.

2. The Powers of the earth are becoming more favorable to the Missions. Eighteen years ago Louis Phillippe attempted to break up the Gaboon River Missions. Last year a French Commodore said to me, "Myself and all my resources are at the service of the American Missionary." I have travelled in a French man-of-war, and we are treated most kindly by the representatives of France. In Egypt, the Mahommedan rulers give missionaries free passages in their steamers.

3. The climate is becoming better understood, and is far less fatal.

4. The slave trade is now in a fair way to be abolished. Our own noble, philanthropic President recently assured me that he and his Cabinet were united in the determination that this horrid traffic should cease. Conversions are more numerous: during the last three years there have been more conversions than in any ten or fifteen years before. Our prospects now are most encouraging.

INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIR BETWEEN LIBERIA AND SPAIN SETTLED.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of May 1st, in allusion to an attack made some months ago on the small man-of-war schooner *Quail*, by a Spanish man-of-war steamer, in the harbor of Monrovia, in consequence of the co-operation of Liberia with Great Britain in the capture of a Spanish slaver at Gallinas, states that the affair has been satisfactorily adjusted and settled through a correspondence of Her Majesty's and the Spanish Government. "Earl Russell has signified his hearty approval of the course of the Liberians, and has instructed Her Majesty's minister at Madrid to inform the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that Her Britannic Majesty and Government are responsible for the act of their officer in destroying the slaver *Buena Ventura Cubano*." The *Ledger* says:

It will be remembered that some months since an attack was made in the harbor of Monrovia, by a Spanish three-masted war steamer, upon the Liberian naval schooner *Quail*, in consequence of her seizure of the Spanish vessel *Buena Ventura Cubano*, while engaged in the slave trade. This slaver was captured in the Gallinas river, a Liberian prize crew put on board, and lighters sent for by her captors to get her over the river with a view to a jury trial at Monrovia. In this state of things, an officer of the British cruiser *Torch* took possession, and set her on fire, and she was consumed. Some correspondence has grown out of this transaction, between the Liberian and the British and Spanish Governments; the latter demanding reparation and indemnity from the former. Earl Russell has signified his hearty approval of the course of the Liberians, and has "instructed Her Majesty's minister at Madrid to inform the Government of Her Catholic Majesty that Her Majesty's Government are responsible for the act of their officer in destroying the *Buena Ventura Cubano*."

The misunderstanding existing between Great Britain and Liberia, in reference to the boundaries of the Republic and the Colony of Sierra Leone, is in a fair way to be honorably adjusted, Earl Russell having proposed that commissioners be appointed by each government to adjust this and any other subject of difference between the two or their citizens.

The correspondence which led to this satisfactory result was conducted on the part of Liberia by our esteemed fellow citizen, Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the Republic in London, who seems to have acted wisely, at the right time, in a dignified way, and to have taken the true ground.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BETHUNE.

Mourning in the Church.—Intelligence has been received from Florence of the death of George W. Bethune, D. D., in that city, on the 28th of April. It was telegraphed to Paris just in time to catch the steamer, and although not as particular as could be desired, the

method of communication leaves little room to doubt the truth of the statement. This will be sad tidings to many hearts. No clergyman of his own church, if indeed any in the whole body of Christians in this country, was more widely or favorably known than Dr. Bethune.

He was born in this city in March, 1805. In 1826, just after attaining his majority, he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but a few months after transferred his relations to the Reformed Dutch, and was settled at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. A few years after he removed to Utica, and in 1834 accepted a call to Philadelphia, where he built up a new and flourishing church. In 1849 he came to Brooklyn, to be near his wife's physician, and yielded to the importunity of his many friends to take charge of a decaying enterprise in that city. Under his care the church was reorganized, and a new edifice erected, now known as the Church on the Heights. He resigned the pastorate of that Church a little more than three years since, to visit Europe for the fourth time, in search of health; and on his return became associate pastor of the church in Twenty-first street, New York. His health becoming more and more precarious, he left again for Europe during the last year, and was on his way to Florence at the date of the last published advices concerning him. Mrs. Bethune, who has been an invalid for many years, was also with him.

As a preacher, Dr. Bethune had few equals. His sermons were characterized by great simplicity and clearness, both in method and arrangement, and his delivery was remarkably distinct, elegant and appropriate. He wrote laboriously, not for lack of fluency, but because his taste was uncommonly fastidious, and he found his severest critic in himself. His doctrinal sermons were models, containing a full, logical elucidation of his subject, in a style uncommonly interesting and attractive. His common method of preaching was textual, as distinct from the style known as subjective, and he greatly excelled in drawing the whole marrow of his discourse out of the sacred words chosen as his theme.

Dr. Bethune has also been favorably known as an author. Among his prose works are the "Fruits of the Spirit," "Early Lost—Early Saved," "History of a Penitent," and several volumes of sermons, orations, and occasional discourses. An elegant edition of Isaak Walton's "Complete Angler," published anonymously in 1847, was from his pen. The book was never extensively circulated, but it is brimming, to the eye of a careful observer, in its notes and illustrations, with evidences of an erudition hardly to be suspected from the nature of the subject. In 1848 he published a volume of poems, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith," and he has given to the church some beautiful hymns, which will live as long as music is a part of worship.

As a scholar he was also justly celebrated. He had a hearty love for the classics, and was an especial admirer of the old Greek poets. He read the modern European languages with great fluency, and spoke French with more elegance than many natives. But it was as a belles-lettres scholar that he was most widely known, and we believe he had no superior in this country in that department.

In social life he was universally beloved for his warm friendship, his

genial humor, his playful fancy, and his ready sympathy in all that affected the welfare of those around him. He had a remarkable sense of propriety, and could entertain the gayest circle with a fund of wit and repartee that seemed exhaustless, without once forgetting the dignity and sacredness of his calling.

For thirty-six years he has been connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, and prominent in every movement to advance its interests. His lectures during two or more seasons at the New Brunswick Seminary, will long be remembered by all who heard them.

The theme grows upon us as we dwell upon it, for the writer had the great privilege and advantage of listening to him for seventeen consecutive years as a pastor and teacher; but this is not the time nor place for an extended eulogy. His praise is in all the churches, and his memory will never die. He has gone to the Master whom he loved and served so faithfully; and a host of those he has been instrumental in gathering into that fold, will be with him in the new home to which he has been translated.—*Jour. of Com.*

PRESIDENT BENSON arrived in London on the 12th of April. Letters are received from him to the 12th of May. His health had been much improved, and he was passing his time very agreeably in London. It was his purpose to visit the Continent, or start for the United States, about the 20th of May—most probably he will first spend a short time on the Continent, perhaps a month.

Though of unmixed blood and African complexion, President Benson has shown distinguished talents and virtues. His personal history is full of interest. Taken by his parents when a small child from the shores of Maryland, and after his arrival in Africa captured, his life was preserved for several months by a native chief in the forest, then restored, through the agency of Mr. ASHMUN, he received some of his first lessons from his lips; and subsequently from missionary and other teachers and his own energetic studies acquired that education which qualified him for his high position and commanding influence.

FATAL LION FIGHT.—For the last few days of Lynn Mart, Mander's menagerie of wild beasts has been exhibiting on the Tuesday market-place. This menagerie is well known by the accidents which have occurred in connection with the feats of daring amongst the lions, by Maccomo. On a recent Monday evening, a real lion fight took place between the famous lion Wallace and a lioness. It appears that the lioness had hitherto been kept separate, in consequence of her not being perfectly tame. Having recently shown signs of a quiet spirit, the proprietor ordered the slide which divided her den from that in which the other lion and lioness were confined, to be withdrawn. No sooner was this done than the lion Wallace crouched down, and almost instantly sprang upon the new comer with the utmost ferocity, and seized her by the throat. A fearful scene ensued, but it was of short duration, for Wallace was assisted by another lioness, and, combined, they succeeded in killing the lioness very quickly. The roaring of the wild beasts during this struggle was fearful. It is said that the lioness which was killed was worth nearly \$1,000.—*English paper.*

FREE NEGROES.—The following table shows the number of free negroes in the several states of the Union, and also exhibits a fact which is perhaps not generally known, that there are more free negroes in the fourteen slave states and in the District of Columbia than in the nineteen free states:

Number of Free Negroes,

<i>In the Free States.</i>		<i>In the Slave States.</i>	
California,	3,816	Alabama,	2,630
Connecticut,	8,542	Arkansas,	137
Illinois,	7,069	Delaware,	19,723
Indiana,	10,869	Florida,	908
Iowa,	1,023	Georgia,	3,459
Kansas,	623	Kentucky,	10,146
Maine,	1,195	Louisiana,	18,638
Massachusetts,	9,454	Maryland,	83,718
Michigan,	6,823	Mississippi,	731
Minnesota,	229	Missouri,	2,983
New Hampshire,	450	North Carolina,	30,097
New Jersey,	24,947	South Carolina,	9,648
New York,	49,005	Tennessee,	7,235
Ohio,	36,225	Texas,	339
Oregon,	121	Virginia,	57,579
Pennsylvania,	56,373	District of Columbia,	11,107
Rhode Island,	3,918		
Vermont,	582	Total,	259,078
Wisconsin,	1,471		
Total,	222,745		

WEST AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—Recent explorations into the great continent of Africa show that there exists a salubrious interior, with noble rivers, lakes, mountains, fertile regions, and numerous inhabitants, many of the latter in a semi-civilized state.

Capt. R. F. Burton, the indefatigable traveller, has sent an account of his examination of Abbeokuta river, which he ascended from Lagos, and found to be navigable till crossed by a ridge of rocks, at a place called Aso, which bars any further progress. Captain Burton was continuing his survey of the coast rivers, with a view of finding the best means of communication with the interior.

Dr. William Durrant, medical officer of the Niger Exploring Expedition, states in a letter dated London, February 12th, that he observed the further he progressed inland, the less virulent became the climatic diseases; that the native tribes at the confluence of that famous stream with the Tchadda are Mahomedans, and in mental and physical qualities are superior to most of the African nations; and that "cotton grows spontaneously, and might be successfully cultivated, over a most beautiful and extensive country."

ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH OUT HER HANDS.—She is doing it in her children to God and for God. A remarkable instance of it came to our knowledge within a few days past: a gentleman came to our office with the copy of a will lately made by a colored woman, now deceased, leaving to the Missionary Society twelve hundred dollars. This woman, fifty years a member of the M. E. Church, was a slave up to her fifteenth year, when she obtained her freedom papers on account of her integrity of character. She was never married, never received above six dollars per month at ser-

vice, and yet she had, up to the time of the beginning of her last sickness, earned and saved \$9,300. She died at the advanced age of seventy-six, and had provided while in health, so that she literally made her "grave with the rich," and in the resurrection will be, we doubt not, as the "angels of God."—*Ch. Ad. & Jour.*

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1862.

MAINE.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Portland</i> —Mrs. Elphat Greely, by Eben Steele.....	50 00	By Rev. B. O. Plimpton \$63.60: <i>West Springfield</i> —Joseph Wel- den, \$5, Seymour Devereux, \$2, Mary Morrell, \$1, Collec- tion, \$2.....	10 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>East Springfield</i> —Stephen War- ner, \$5, Contribution of sever- al persons, \$1.60.....	6 60
By Rev. F. Butler—\$31.40: <i>Lynne</i> —Gen. David Culver, \$10, D. C. Churchill, jr., \$3, Hon. D. C. Churchill, F. Dodge, Miss E. Franklin, \$2 each, Capt. Skinner, Dea. Storrs, A. G. Washburn, John Wash- burn, A. Thurston, H. M. Clark, Rev. E. Tenney, Miss N. Franklin, S. S. Grant, \$1 each, Benj. Griffin, E. Martin, D. B. Dimick, Mrs. T. Lam- bert, T. L. Gilbert, 50 cents each, Cyrus Warner, 40 cents, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Steele, 25 cts. each—which constitute Hon. Allen Tenney, of Con- cord, a life member.....	<i>Gerard</i> —Phillip Osborne..... <i>Espeyville</i> —Without names.... <i>Union Mills</i> —David Carroll, \$10, Rev. R. F. Keeler, \$10, C. S. Carroll, \$10, G. D. Carroll, \$5, J. O. Carroll, \$5, Hyal Wade, \$1.....	4 00	
	31 40		41 00
VERMONT.			66 60
By Rev. F. Butler—\$59.97: <i>Castleton</i> —C. S. Sherman, \$10, Benj. F. Adams, C. M. Willard, \$5 each, Hon. Zimri Howe, Wm. C. Guernsey, C. Gris- wold, H. Griswold, Dr. Jos. Perkins, \$2 each, H. Westo- ner, W. Moulton, \$1 each, B. W. Burt, 50 cents.....	32 50		
<i>Royalton</i> —L. Burbank, R. K. Dewey, G. H. Harvey, Dan'l Rix, \$1 each, others, \$4.35..	8 35		
<i>Sutherland Falls</i> —Wm. Hum- phrey.....	2 00		
<i>Thetford</i> —Cong'l Church and Society, \$15.72, which, and previous donations, constitute Rev. Leonard Tenney a life member.....	15 72		
<i>Windsor</i> —A friend.....	1 00		
	59 57		
<i>West Brattleboro'</i> —Legacy of \$1,000, of Samuel C. Clark, deceased, received from his son and Executor, Lafavette Clark, in a Bond of N. York and N. Hampshire R. R. Co. for that sum.....	1,000 00		
	1,059 57		
		THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA , for support of Recaptured Africans in Libe- ria.....	19,965 00
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Miscellaneous.....	383 47
		OHIO.	
		By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, \$11.30: <i>Chagrin Falls</i> —By sundry....	1 30
		<i>Northfield Summit</i> —Rev. James Logue.....	5 00
		<i>Braceville</i> —Franklin Stow....	5 00
			11 30
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		VERMONT. — <i>Newbury</i> —Silas Quim- by.....	1 00
		PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Carlisle</i> —Sus- san H. Thorn, to May, 1863,	2 00
		Total Repository.....	\$3 00
		Donations.....	213 97
		Legacies.....	1,000 00
		Miscellaneous.....	383 47
		U. S. Government, 19,965 00	
		Aggregate Amount....	\$21,575 44





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